



LOWER LAKE DISTRICT LAKE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

THE SWITZERLAND OF AMERICA

DR. R. B. HARRIS M.D. F.R.C.P.

1870

ANATOLIA

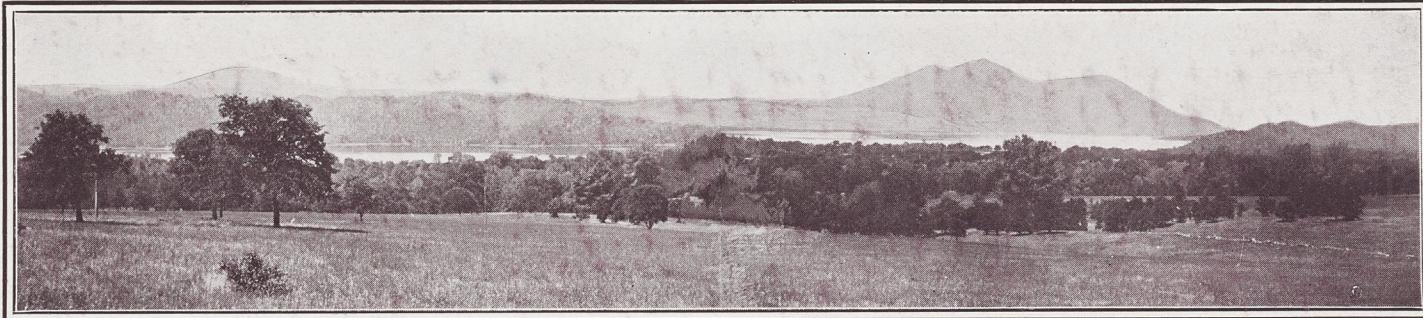
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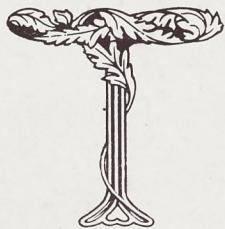


Lake County, California

The Switzerland of America

Climate, Attractions
and Resources
and a descriptive
Account of
Lower Lake
and the lands
embraced in the
Lower Lake
District

View of the Lower End of
Clear Lake and portion
of Burns Valley.



FREE literature from
THE CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF TRADE
Union Ferry
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Issued by
But authority of the
Lower Lake
Improvement and
Promotion
Association
and the
Supervisor of the
District

THE NEUNER CO.
LOS ANGELES

Introduction

IN WRITING this description of Lake County and the country around Lower Lake, we are naturally anxious to induce would-be settlers and those in search of a home to visit our county; at the same time we are just as anxious that when they come it will be impossible for them to say: "Such is not borne out by personal experience or facts." We therefore intend to write nothing but what is perfectly accurate and truthful, and will describe the conditions as found by ourselves and others who are in a position to know what they write about.

In placing this pamphlet in the hands of the public we ask a careful perusal of the same, feeling confident that Lake County and the lands of the lower end of the county, climate, attractions and resources will compare very favorably with any portion of the State of California.

General Review of Lake County and Clear Lake

The southern extremity of Lake County is about seventy miles north of San Francisco. It is bounded on the northeast by Colusa County, the northwest by Mendocino, and on the south by Napa, Yolo and Sonoma Counties. Although at present unconnected by railroad with any of the centers of commerce, it has forced itself into notice by its many natural advantages, such as its abundance of mineral springs, where thousands resort from every part of the State, seeking relief from the many complaints that are common to mankind, its scenery and climate, which have long been the envy of all other counties in the State, beautiful Clear Lake, the future playground of the Pacific Coast, and its rich fertile soils, where crops are never known to fail.

Its agricultural, pastoral and mining resources are now becoming widely known. For their full development they await a railroad, which we confidently believe will soon be in operation. The Napa and Lakeport Railroad Company commenced a survey through this county in the fall of 1905; their survey has been full and complete,



Clear Lake and Narrows, Lake County, California

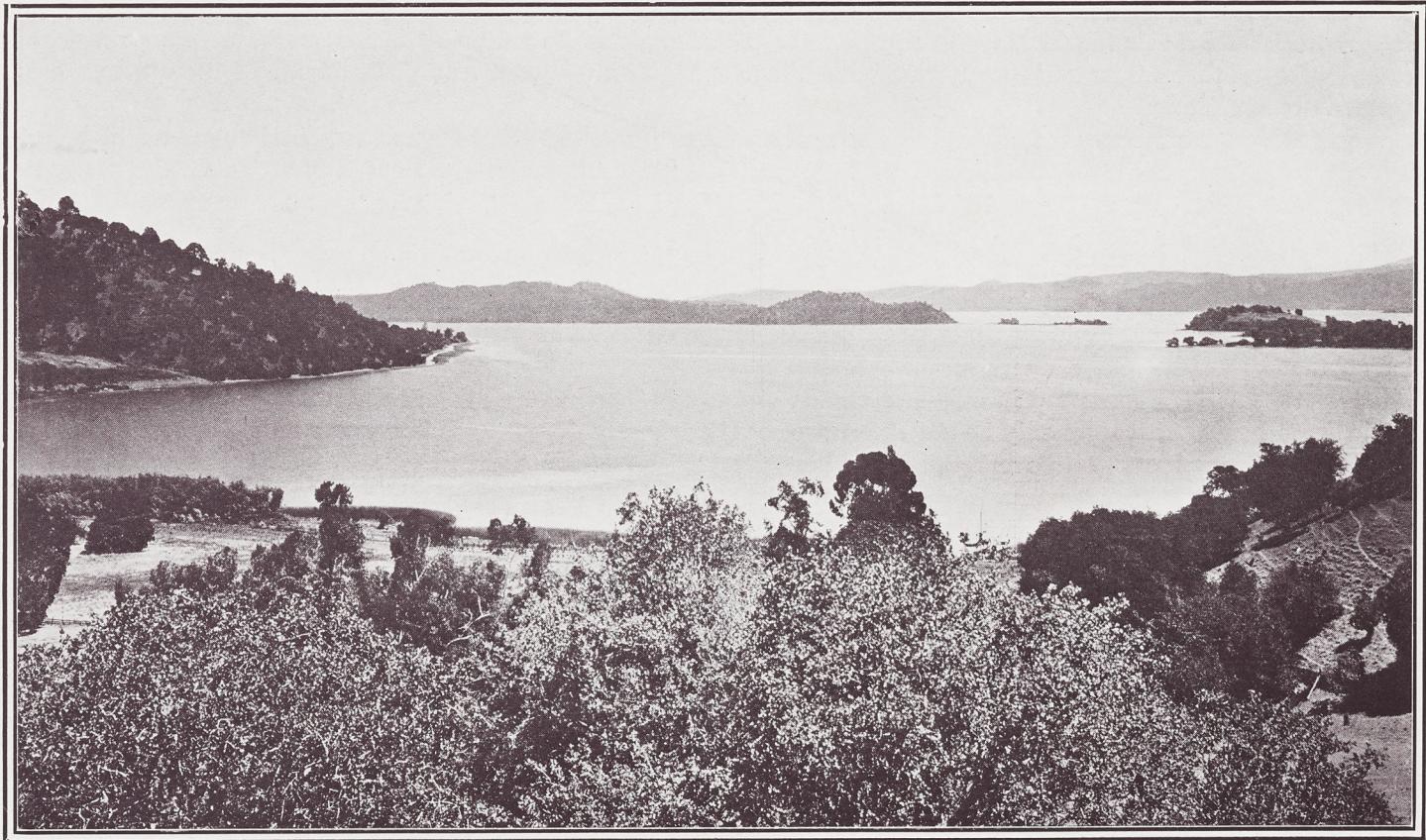
and we have the promise of construction work in the early future and the line completed and in operation by the fall of 1908. With this line of railroad in operation, connecting us with San Francisco and Eastern points, and the building of the automobile speedway around Clear Lake, Lake will take its place as one of the most favored counties in the State.

Lake County is twenty-five miles wide by seventy miles long, and lies between two broken ridges of mountains, the Mayacamas on the west, and the Coast Range, locally known as the Bear Mountains on the east. At the southern extremity is Mount St. Helena, at the northern Mount Hull, while in the center is Clear Lake, one of the most perfect sheets of water on the American Continent.

Snow Mountain, one of the highest points in the county, is some 7,000 feet above sea level. Mount Cobb, 4,500 feet; Uncle Sam Mountain (Indian Konoceti), 3,983 feet. The last named mountain forms a peninsula into Clear Lake, almost dividing the upper from the lower end. It is most imposing, rising almost perpendicularly from the waters of the lake, over 2,500 feet.

Several fine residences are in evidence on the shores of Clear Lake, and from the transfers in land now being made, it will be a short time only before the shores of the lake are dotted with handsome and picturesque homes, as there are many ideal spots overlooking this beautiful and attractive sheet of water.

Soda Bay, deriving its name from a wonderful soda spring bubbling up fully two feet above the surface of the lake is a charming resort, and as it is provided with good hotel accommodation and fully equipped with launch, sailing and rowboats, to one who takes pleasure in boating, fishing, hunting or bathing it is an ideal spot. Elgin Point, commanding the finest and most picturesque view of Clear Lake, is a most striking promontory, affording, as it does, a magnificent panorama of the entire lake. This property has lately been purchased by R. M. Hotaling of San Francisco. East of Elgin Point is Sulphur Bank, at one time the largest quicksilver mine in California. Going northeast of Elgin Point we come upon Paradise Valley, one of the choice spots on Clear Lake, lately purchased by a member of the Railway Syndicate. North of Paradise we find the handsome residence and grounds of the late Captain Floyd. Sailing northwest a distance of ten miles we come upon our county seat, Lakeport, a flourishing, lively and increasing town built on the shore of the lake. Lake County, although acknowledged as a whole to be one of the most beautiful spots in California, surpasses itself at the lower end of the lake. Here we find nestling under the Uncle Sam Mountain (Konoceti) a region where fruits such as oranges, walnuts, almonds, apricots, etc., grow to perfection, and at the extreme end of the lake the stock and



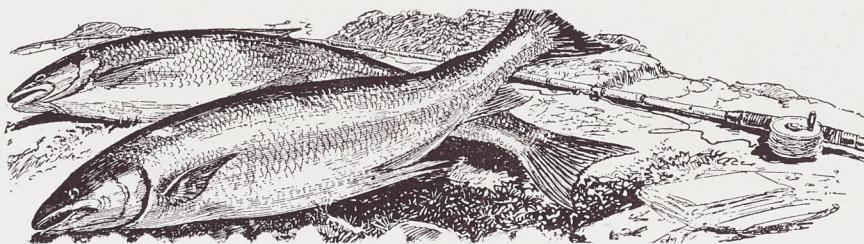
Clear Lake, Looking Towards Lower Lake

grain ranches of the Yolo Consolidated Water Company, and others. Looking from Burns Valley, situate on the east side of the lower end of Clear Lake, is seen a magnificent sheet of water apparently cut off from the main body of the lake by the Konoceti Mountain and nowhere on or near the lake can this splendid giant be seen to such perfection.

How to Get to Lower Lake

You leave San Francisco at 7:50 a. m. from the Market Street Ferry, and take the Oakland steamer; after crossing the bay you take the railroad cars to Vallejo Junction, then recross the bay to North Vallejo. From Vallejo to Calistoga you pass through the fertile valley of Napa, passing many points of interest on the way. Upon reaching Calistoga time is allowed for dinner before taking the stage (the best-managed and equipped line in the State) that will be in waiting to convey you to Lower Lake. Should a private conveyance be preferred, one can be had at a reasonable charge from the proprietor of the stage line. Half way between Calistoga and Lower Lake you come to Middletown, a thriving and progressive town situate in the Loeconi Valley about sixteen miles from Calistoga and the same distance from Lower Lake. The well known and popular springs, Adams, Seigler, Harbin, Anderson, Howard, Glenbrook, Hoberg and Spiers, are reached from this point.

You leave Middleton at 3:30 p. m. and arrive at Lower Lake about 6 p. m. There are two good hotels in Lower Lake, at either of which the stage will draw up, where good accommodation can be found at reasonable rates. Return ticket from San Francisco to Lower Lake, \$9.00; single fare, \$5.00.

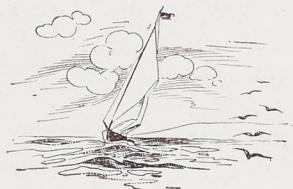


Clear Lake

Clear Lake (Indian Lupoyoma) is twenty-five miles long, six miles wide, and 1,200 feet above the level of the sea. It is almost divided in two by the Uncle Sam Mountain (Konoceti), leaving room for the "Narrows," as the water is called connecting the upper and the lower end, and is a magnificent sheet of water. Trout, perch, black bass and other lake fish abound in great numbers, while ducks of many varieties and geese flock to the waters of this lake in large quantities during the fall and winter months, affording to the sportsman excellent opportunities for the use of rod and gun. Boating and sailing, it is needless to say, are favorite amusements, and there is no lake on which they can be indulged with more pleasure. Bathing, too, is much enjoyed, and there are places where a dive can be taken from its banks that will bring you into six or eight feet of water.

The lake is full of mineral springs that can be seen bubbling and sparkling on the surface of the water.

The late Colonel H. W. Winchester, writing to the "Lakeport Bee," says: "One of the most attractive features of Lake County is the beautiful Clear Lake, so called from the clearness and purity of its waters. Mount Konoceti (Uncle Sam) rising from the bosom of the lake, divides the waters—the one known as Upper, and the other as "Lower Lake." These are connected by the "Narrows," a body of water one mile in width and two miles in length. The water of the lake is clear and cool, and generally placid, and varies in depth from ten to 120 feet. Several small steamers and steam scows ply upon its waters, and sailing yachts and yawls are often seen moving hither and thither upon its placid bosom. Nestling quietly as it does among some of the grandest mountains of the Coast Range, containing many charming valleys, with richest verdure in winter and teeming with golden harvests of grain in summer. Clear Lake is certainly a picture of beauty and 'a joy forever!'"



Clear Lake—A Poem

By the Late COL. H. W. WINCHESTER

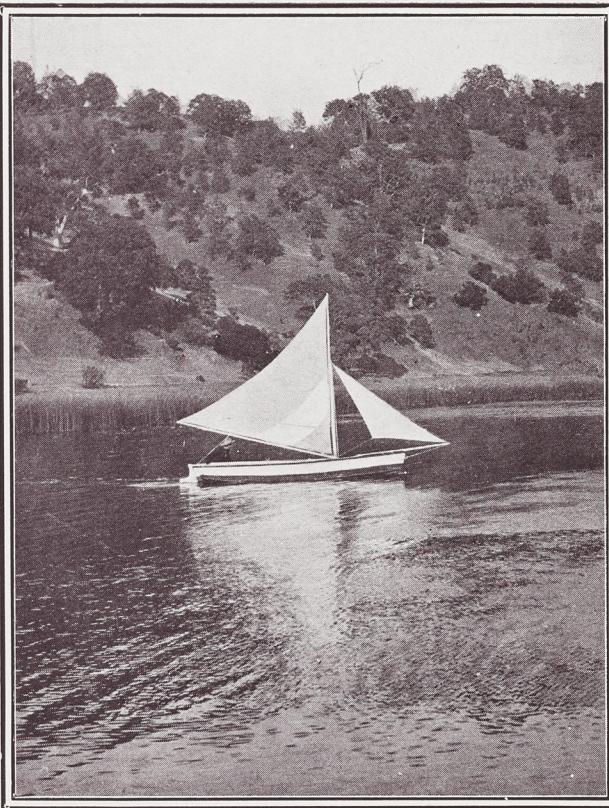
Oh! beautiful lake! thou art lovely and fair!
Clear are thy waters and soft is the air
That floats o'er thy bosom, with health on its wing.
Oh! beautiful lake, of thee would I sing.

Around thy still waters the mountains are high—
The home of the eagle, with its sun-piercing eye.
Grim landmarks of time, ye stand as ye stood
While Rome rose and fell midst carnage and blood.

Oh! beautiful lake, when the sun sinks to rest
The bright stars of heaven are mirrored in thy breast;
The blue sky above thee is reflected below,
While the peaks of thy mountains are covered with snow.

Talk not to me of the land of the Swiss—
She's no lake half as lovely, half as charming as this;
No air half as pure, no flowers half as sweet
As bloom round thy waters in this mountain retreat.

Oh! beautiful lake! when my years have all fled
And the heart that now flutters is cold with the dead,
On thy banks let me rest, where the clear waters swell
With flower-laden zephyrs. Lovely lake, fare thee well!



CAMPERS' BAY
LOWER LAKE

Climate and Seasons

The climate of Lake County is sufficiently well known in California, but as this pamphlet is intended for circulation in and beyond its borders, we may mention that there is no county in the State that can boast of a healthier one. Abounding with medicinal springs, Lake has long been a favorite and beneficial resort for invalids, the purity of its mountain air having in a large measure contributed to the restoration to health of many sufferers from lung, throat and pulmonary troubles. Although the thermometer occasionally reaches a high degree in the middle of summer, the nights are invariably cool and pleasant, and the air is so pure and dry that no inconvenience is felt such as is invariably experienced in a moist atmosphere. Sunstroke is entirely unknown, and there is no day in the year when outdoor labor cannot be undertaken with comfort. Few counties have the variety of temperature possessed by Lake County. In some parts frost is almost unknown, and a comparatively even temperature prevails throughout the year, while in no part can it be called extreme. The seasons may be divided into the "Dry" and "Rainy." The dry season commences generally about May and continues with an occasional shower of rain until October, when the fall rains are looked for, but even through what we have called the rainy season, there are spells of several weeks at a time of uninterrupted sunshine, and this season from October to May is considered by many the most enjoyable of the year. As there is always an abundant rainfall, the annual average for the last twenty years being 27.95 inches, crops have never been known to fail, and what other county can boast of such a record? The rain rarely falls for more than two or three days at a time, and the intervening spells of fine weather are delightful.

On the subject of the healthfulness of Lake County, the late Judge R. W. Crump of Lakeport has written: "We have never known a case where relief is not afforded almost immediately. Of course, we have sickness, but it generally yields readily to treatment and the old-fashioned chills and fever are unknown to our people, except from hearsay and experience elsewhere. This healthfulness and the adaptability to arrest disease of the lungs are due to the altitude above the sea level, to the distance from the ocean, and to the dryness and equability of the climate."

Record of Two Years' Temperature

Taken from Daily Register (degrees Fahrenheit) kept by Chas. Mifflin Hammond, Ma Yel Vineyard, Upper Lake.

| MONTH | FOR 1904 | | | | | | | FOR 1905 | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| | Average minimum | Average maximum | Lowest minimum | Highest minimum | Lowest maximum | Highest maximum | Average for the Month | Average minimum | Average maximum | Lowest minimum | Highest minimum | Lowest maximum | Highest maximum | Average for the Month |
| January..... | 26.58 | 58.26 | 20 | 38 | 45 | 71 | 42.42 | 31.07 | 56.19 | 19 | 40 | 45 | 66 | 43.63 |
| February ... | 32.52 | 54.62 | 20 | 44 | 45 | 69 | 43.57 | 34.62 | 58.62 | 31 | 41 | 53 | 62 | 46.62 |
| March | 34.68 | 54.39 | 24 | 45 | 42 | 70 | 44.53 | 33.00 | 58.31 | 25 | 43 | 49 | 66 | 45.65 |
| April.... . | 38.33 | 66.77 | 28 | 49 | 48 | 92 | 52.55 | 38.07 | 70.17 | 32 | 43 | 55 | 81 | 54.12 |
| May | 45.65 | 80.71 | 31 | 57 | 63 | 98 | 63.18 | 38.81 | 69.68 | 31 | 50 | 54 | 90 | 54.24 |
| June..... | 50.97 | 88.80 | 42 | 62 | 66 | 103 | 69.88 | 44.80 | 83.80 | 35 | 52 | 66 | 95 | 64.80 |
| July..... | 51.87 | 91.26 | 44 | 62 | 73 | 104 | 71.56 | 50.81 | 96.07 | 43 | 61 | 85 | 109 | 73.44 |
| August..... | 52.19 | 96.23 | 43 | 58 | 80 | 107 | 74.21 | 47.61 | 93.77 | 37 | 57 | 84 | 106 | 70.69 |
| September.. | 48.50 | 88.53 | 39 | 59 | 59 | 106 | 68.51 | 42.53 | 86.70 | 28 | 50 | 67 | 99 | 64.61 |
| October..... | 40.39 | 74.77 | 29 | 50 | 58 | 92 | 57.58 | 32.87 | 79.32 | 23 | 43 | 67 | 93 | 56.09 |
| November... | 34.17 | 67.00 | 29 | 42 | 59 | 78 | 50.58 | 34.83 | 68.10 | 26 | 43 | 48 | 81 | 51.46 |
| December... | 28.55 | 56.58 | 21 | 39 | 49 | 64 | 42.56 | 32.13 | 57.06 | 22 | 42 | 44 | 74 | 44.59 |
| Average | 40.37 | 73.16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 56.76 | 38.43 | 73.15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 55.79 |

Average Rainfall

Average rainfall for the last twenty years, from September 1st to September 1st:

| | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|--------------|-----------|-------|--|
| 1885-1886 | ..... | 30.25 inches | 1896-1897 | ..... | 29.04 inches |
| 1886-1887 | ..... | 14.80 inches | 1897-1898 | ..... | 15.51 inches |
| 1887-1888 | ..... | 15.45 inches | 1898-1899 | ..... | 20.59 inches |
| 1888-1889 | ..... | 18.05 inches | 1899-1900 | ..... | 27.98 inches |
| 1889-1890 | ..... | 42.45 inches | 1900-1901 | ..... | 28.08 inches |
| 1890-1891 | ..... | 21.52 inches | 1901-1902 | ..... | 31.20 inches |
| 1891-1892 | ..... | 25.42 inches | 1902-1903 | ..... | 25.59 inches |
| 1892-1893 | ..... | 31.78 inches | 1903-1904 | ..... | 40.30 inches |
| 1893-1894 | ..... | 31.01 inches | 1904-1905 | ..... | 33.12 inches |
| 1894-1895 | ..... | 40.42 inches | 1905-1906 | ..... | 34.15 inches |
| 1895-1896 | ..... | 30.47 inches | | | Yearly average rainfall, 27.95 inches. |

It will be noticed from the foregoing tables that through the hot months of the year the thermometer reaches an exceedingly low level at nights, making them always cool and refreshing after the warm days, and that the average rainfall is sufficient to insure good crops.

Konoceti Mountain—"Uncle Sam"

Uncle Sam Mountain or Indian Konoceti is the most prominent feature of Clear Lake, and is from its position one of the grandest hills in California, rising as it does, 2,500 feet from the waters of Clear Lake. Uncle Sam has still another name indicating "Fire Mountains," and this name is appropriate, as the Indians have the tradition which is borne out by facts, that Uncle Sam was an active volcano at some distant date. The crater is unmistakably visible and obsidian is found in great quantities on the shores of the lake.

There are several other interesting traditions in connection with this mountain, which the late Colonel H. W. Winchester has given voice to in his poem:

Co-noke-ti—"Uncle Sam"

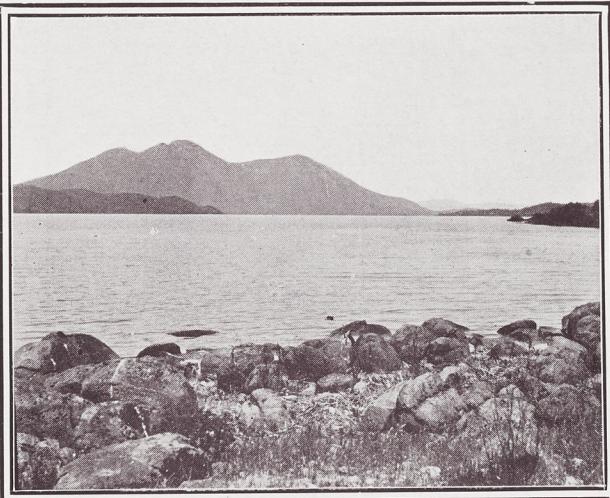
High above the Clear Lake waters
Old Co-noke-ti's brow is seen.
At his base the flowers are springing,
Lovely valleys robed in green,
Where in years gone by the wigwam
Of the painted Indian stood
By the stream or by the waters
Of the lake, or by the wood.

From thy highest peak, Co-noke-ti,
In the centuries passed away
Has the holy Indian Prophet
To the "Great Spirit" knelt to pray;
When a cloud would rest upon thee,
Hide thy summit from their eyes,
Then they knew some Indian spirit
Had ascended to the skies.

There to be a star forever,
Brightly shining as a guide
To the Indian hunting grounds
Just upon the other side,
Where the wild deer, unmolested



ONE OF THE OLD RÉGIME
WITH PAPOOSE



CLEAR LAKE AND KONOCETI
FROM THE LOWER END OF THE LAKE

By the white man's greed for gain,
By the lakes and streams will gather,
Gambol on the flowery plain.

From thy summit, old Co-noke-ti
Oft has blazed the signal light,
Calling for thy dusky warriors
To assemble for a fight

With the wild and fierce Wylackies
Or the red men from the shore
Of the ever-restless ocean,
Chanting dirges evermore.

Like a giant, old Co-noke-ti,
Thou hast stood majestic—grand—
As a grim old warrior guarding
Lake and river, and the land
For the redman's home and dwelling
Till he rises from the pyre
Pure and holy as a Spirit
Cleansed from earthly stain by fire.

Hail to thee, old Co-noke-ti,
Many thousand years ago
Has thy regal brow been crowned
With a wreath of glittering snow.
Yet the years by thousands coming
Will behold thee then as now—
“Grand, Majestic and Eternal”
Writ upon thy regal brow.



Resources

Agricultural, Mineral, Etc.

If there is any condition in life more to be envied than another, it is that of the independent farmer, and nowhere throughout the United States can that being be found in greater numbers than in Lake County. The agricultural resources are good, the hop, bean and grain land equaling in the quality of the soil that of any county in the State. But the chief industry will be (if it has not already attained that position) the culture of the vine, the nut and the fruit tree. We claim, and we do so justly, that there is no soil in California better adapted to grape growing than that of Lake County. This was plainly shown when wine sent from this county to the late Paris Exposition received high commendation and a medal. There are many large orchards and vineyards throughout the county, several of the largest being situate in the vicinity of Lower Lake.

Sheep farming is another profitable industry, Lake County wool taking a high price in the market, ranking in most instances with that of Humboldt and Mendocino, which counties command the highest prices on the coast.

Cattle, hogs and goats are also raised with much success and in large quantities. Horses, too, receive attention, many sturdy and fine animals being shipped from this county.

There are a number of quicksilver mines. The largest in the vicinity of Lower Lake are Sulphur Bank, at one time the second largest quicksilver mine in the world, the Abbot and the Baker mine.

While mentioning the mining industry, we would say there is hardly an old settler in the district who has not a prospect among the hills that may or may not turn out a bonanza in the future.

Other minerals are known to exist, such as copper, mica, feldspar, limestone, sulphur, soda, asbestos, oxide of iron, jasper and sandstone.

There are a number of sawmills throughout the county, two of which are situate near Lower Lake. Natural gas is found in quantity and escapes from a large area of ground, and is now being utilized at Kelseyville.

Valleys

The valleys in Lake County contain about one hundred thousand acres, comprising some of the best land in the State for grain, wheat, oats, barley, vegetables, beans, potatoes and fruit. Many of them are well watered, but as there is a sufficient rainfall to insure good crops, irrigation is not necessary, as crops have never been known to fail. We give the names of some of the most prominent: Bachelor, Big, Burns, Copsey, Clover, Cobb, Coyote, Coopay, Donovan, Gravelly, High, Irvin, Jericho, Jerusalem, Loconomia, Long, Lower Lake, Morgan, Paradise, Rice's, Scott's, the Twin and Upper Lake.

The valleys in the vicinity of Lower Lake are: Burns, Copsey, High, Long, Morgan, Lower Lake, Weldon and Jerusalem. Land in the last named valleys can be purchased from \$30.00 to \$80.00 per acre.

Hills

In many cases the soil on the hills is from three to nine feet in depth, and will grow good grain, although the yield in quantity is not equal to that grown in the valleys. The quality of the flour is superior. Only when too steep to plow will it be found impossible to raise the best quality of fruits and grapes. Many of the hills have a deep red soil, easily cultivated, which, through the properties it contains, produces extra good flavored fruits and grapes. Hill lands vary from \$4.00 to \$10.00 per acre.



Springs

The springs of Lake County, which are so justly famous all over California, and which attract so many invalids of the United States every year, possess to an incredible extent, the curing of such troubles as asthma and all bronchial affections, pulmonary troubles, kidney diseases, rheumatism, dyspepsia, lumbago, gout and chills and fever. Large numbers of people also pay annual visits to these springs as pleasure resorts. Here they find excellent opportunities for deer and quail shooting, as well as trout fishing. We give the names of some of the most prominent: Adams, Allen, Anderson, Bartlett, Bonanza, Carlsbad, Copsey, Harbin, Hobart, Hoberg, Highland, Howard, Saratoga, Seigler, Spiers and Witter.

The springs in the vicinity of Lower Lake are Adams, Bonanza, Howard and Seigler.

Adams: Is situated in the pine woods, about nine miles from Lower Lake, and is a very favorite resort. There are four springs, the waters of which are refreshing, cool, pleasant to drink and of great medicinal virtue.

Analysis of Adams Springs by Professors Thos. Price and J. Hawston, Jr.:

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Carbonate of Lime..... | 28.704 grains per gallon. |
| Carbonate of Magnesia | .99.052 grains per gallon. |
| Carbonate of Iron | .517 grains per gallon. |
| Carbonate of Sodium..... | 4.112 grains per gallon. |
| Silica | 7.218 grains per gallon. |
| Organic Matter | 2.711 grains per gallon. |
| Nitric Acid | Traces only. |
| Salts of Potash | Traces only. |
| Total Solid Contents | <u>199.450 grains.</u> |

In addition there are 304 cubic inches of free carbonate acid gas.



CACHE CREEK FALLS, LOWER LAKE

Bonanza: Situated between Howard and Seigler Springs, about six miles from Lower Lake. These springs are strongly recommended and favored by many visitors during the season.

Howard: Are situated at the southern extremity of Seigler Valley, six miles from Lower Lake. By drinking and bathing in the waters of these springs (forty-two in variety) the following complaints have been cured: Dropsy, rheumatism, catarrh, dyspepsia, dysentery and chills and fever. These springs embrace in variety hot and cold iron, hot and cold magnesia, potassium, borax, alum, sodium, sulphur, silica and sparkling cold soda water. The baths are a special feature of these springs.

Seigler: A most popular resort, is situated at the northern end of Seigler Valley, five miles from Lower Lake. These springs are at an elevation of 2,450 feet and embrace magnesia, arsenic, iron, borax and soda water. The water from the iron spring comes from the earth at boiling heat, and is conducted to a tank over the bath house, while water conducted from a cold spring in the creek to a similar tank enables the bather to take a bath at any required temperature. There is in connection with these springs a large swimming tank, where guests can disport themselves during the hot weather, also one of the finest stone dining rooms in the county, 30x80 feet.

A course of these baths is strongly recommended by the medical fraternity for the cure of all stomach troubles, rheumatism, gout, malaria and bronchial affections.

Towns

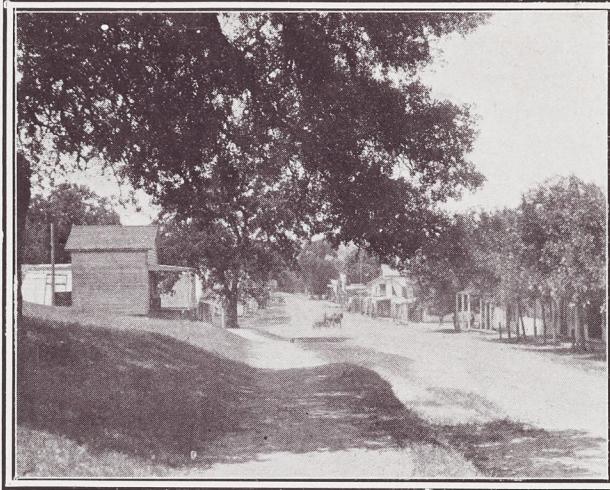
The towns in Lake County are five in number, Lakeport, Lower Lake, Middletown, Kelseyville and Upper Lake.

Lakeport, the county seat, is situated on the west shore of the widest part of Clear Lake. The population of this thriving and growing town is about 1,200.

Lower Lake, situated in the charming valley of that name, lies two and a half miles from the southern extremity of Clear Lake. It is a town of about 400 inhabitants, and from its position, being built on cross-roads which come in from outlying districts, trade is brisk and the people prosperous. While this town has much to recommend it and offers opportunities to the up-to-date business man, the visitor must not expect to find more



BRIDGE OVER CACHE CREEK,
THE OUTLET OF CLEAR
LAKE NEAR LOWER LAKE



THE TOWN OF LOWER LAKE

than the ordinary village country town. Lower Lake has slumbered for many years, and is only now awaking to the opportunities in front. This, we claim, is to the advantage of the seeker for a new location. The man who comes now comes with the rising tide and will profit more through the conditions that have prevailed in the past.

There are several brick buildings, chief of which is the public school house, erected in the year 1877 at a cost of \$12,000. Two hotels where the charges are moderate and where visitors are at once made at home through the kindly offices of the proprietors. Two blacksmiths, two wagonmakers, three saloons, four churches, millinery store, livery stable, butcher shop, boot and shoemaker, barber shop, drugstore, library, planing mill and feed and barley crushers; two doctors, harnessmaker and saddlery, two real estate and insurance offices, post-office, newspaper office, the "Lower Lake Bulletin," probably the oldest paper in the county, dating from 1869; five lodges, Masonic and Eastern Star, Odd Fellows and Rebeccas and Native Sons of the Golden West.

While writing of this town we would like to say there are opportunities second to none in the county for the active worker with small capital. The erection of a flour mill will be a success as the country is amply large enough to support a good mill. Fruit dryer and cannery, ham and bacon factory, creamery, steam laundry, tinsmith, jeweler, etc., offer opportunities to the investor. The future of Lower Lake is assured. An electric railway is surveyed to pass through the county, touching the town of Lower Lake. The Yolo County Consolidated Water Company is planning to build a power plant on Cache Creek, the outlet of Clear Lake and near Lower Lake. This company has recently purchased lands on Cache Creek for this purpose, in amount 1,600 acres or more. The many natural advantages all tend one way to make Lower Lake in the near future one of the most thriving and prosperous towns in Lake County. These are indisputable facts, and we would ask the contemplative homeseeker to give them thought before he goes elsewhere. Be persuaded, come to Lower Lake and see the conditions for yourself.

Middletown, situated in the southern extremity of Lake County, is about sixteen miles from Calistoga, the present terminus of the Central Pacific Railway, and sixteen miles from Lower Lake. This prosperous town has a population of about 500.

Kelseyville derives its name from a Mr. Kelsey, who settled in Big Valley in 1849, on or near where Kelseyville now stands. It is a thriving town of about 450 inhabitants.

Upper Lake is situated within about one mile of the northern end of the lake and is a growing and prosperous town of about 500 people.



Telephonic Facilities

In no county in the State are the telephonic facilities greater and at less cost to the members of the Farmers' Telephone Association than in Lake County. Wires are stretched around and through the county and the telephone is in use in all the towns and in most of the farm houses. Communication is made between all the towns and to the outlying districts. The Sunset also maintains a line for communication with San Francisco and other points.

A Public School Essay

WRITTEN BY A SEVENTH GRADE PUPIL OF BURNS VALLEY SCHOOL,
SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT NO. 2.

If the railroad came to Lake County, Lower Lake would spring up. It would be the most central place for the county seat and the best place, for people up the lake can come down easier than people down can go up. They can come in their launches or ride down. It is near the mines and the best springs. There are more grain, cattle, hogs, sheep, grapes and fruit raised than up the lake, and it is easier to ship to the city.

District Number Two is located at the lower end of the lake. It has the largest shore line of any other district. It is bounded by Colusa and Yolo county. It has the best climate that can be had. Lots of invalids come up during the summer. Lower Lake is a pretty little town, with two stores and everything to accommodate everybody. Lower Lake has a nice, interesting weekly paper. It has a splendid school house. We have in District No. 2 a beautiful view of the lake and Mount Konocti, and also a peculiar mountain looking like chalk, and it would be taken for being snow-covered at a distance. This mountain is in Long Valley. Thurston Lake is a very pretty little lake that has fine scenery and good fishing. Borax Lake is a wonderful lake that contains borax. It is at the foot of Mount Baldy and very near the foot of Clear Lake. There is a big deposit of sulphur just over the ridge from Borax Lake. When mining for sulphur they uncovered a big deposit of quicksilver, and

it is the oldest and richest in the county. It is named Sulphur Banks. Baker and Abbot are other quicksilver mines, but they are not worked much. The valleys are warm and the hills cool and temperate. Hunting deer, wild hogs, panthers, coyotes, wild-cats, badgers and squirrels is a favorite sport. Nearly everybody raises cattle, sheep, hogs and goats. There are a few song birds, as wild canaries, meadowlarks, brookbill, brown birds and blackbirds. Valley quail are plentiful and are found in the valleys. Mountain quail are found in the mountains, and grouse are found in the mountains. Doves are found nearly everywhere. Pigeons come in the spring and are plentiful. Geese come in the fall and they are generally plentiful. Ducks come in the winter and they are generally plentiful. Swans come with the geese, and they are scarce, but are beautiful. Bass are liked by everybody, and are caught often. Clams are plentiful, but they are not often found. Lake trout are plentiful and are caught by lots of people. Mountain trout are plentiful and are fine to eat. Brook trout are plentiful and very fine eating. Chepaul are big fish and are found at the mouth of the lake and are good to eat. Adams, Seigler, Howard and Bonanza are the most noted springs, but there are many other little mineral springs and fresh water springs.



Our Country

By the Late COL. H. W. WINCHESTER



SUNSET OVER KONOCETI MOUNTAIN,
CLEAR LAKE

Around our lake—our lovely lake—
The fairest ever seen—
Are blooming flowers on every hand,
And forests ever green.

Here, evening twilight fades away,
When in our brilliant skies
The stars shine out as pure and bright
As love in woman's eyes.

Our mineral springs make strong the weak,
And life renewa again.
For health the dying come to seek,
And never seek in vain.

No ice-King stops our flowing streams,
No fierce tornadoes sweep
A death march 'cross our sunny vales,
Like demons roused from sleep.

With this fair land—"Our Switzerland"—
No other can compare.
Her deep blue skies, her mountains grand,
Her soft and balmy air.

'Twas for these springs De Soto sought,
Whose waters youth restore,
Give strength of brain to gender thought
With life for evermore.

Conclusion

There has been so much said and written about Southern California in praise of its wonderful climate, that it has in a measure detracted from the merit of counties north of San Francisco, and has caused a feeling detrimental to some of the most beautiful counties in the State, foremost among which we place Lake County. On this account, we feel compelled to make known the following facts: The cloudless days of the year equal in number, if they do not exceed those in Southern California. The density of the atmosphere is so much lighter that the heat is never so oppressive, and there is a sufficient rainfall far exceeding that in the south, to render irrigation unnecessary, and to insure good crops. This last fact alone should decide intending home-seekers to come to Lake County, where malaria and other troubles necessary adjuncts to irrigation, are unknown.

While mentioning these facts, we do not wish to detract from the well-known merits of Southern California, but at the same time we intend the advantages of our County and the Lower Lake district to be fairly heard.

OFFICERS OF THE LOWER LAKE IMPROVEMENT AND PROMOTION ASSOCIATION:

T. W. BEAKBANE, President.

A. M. AKINS, Treasurer.

J. M. ADAMSON, Vice-President.

H. P. H. HAGGITT, Secretary.



Clear Lake and Konoceti Mountain (moonlight picture, 11:45 p.m.)



Conclusion

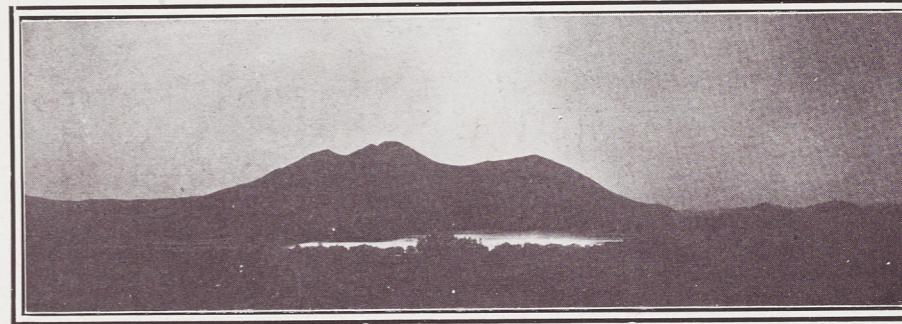
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